

## THE HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

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## Preparedness

In this age, if there is any one word that is the foundation of success it is efficiency. Efficiency in military matters is infinitely more complex than efficiency in any civil profession, because it carries with it not only the handling of intricate machines, the moving of large numbers of people, their supplies, their care when they are sick, the use of all sorts of implements of destruction, and the use of means of defense against them, but also the study of mental characteristics of men, the methods of handling them.

All the great questions of campaign are tremendously intricate, and if there is anything in the world that requires thought beforehand it is the question of preparedness. It is preparedness against war, and insurance for peace, and it is the best of insurances. There is no insurance nowadays that is worth much unless people are prepared and know what they are going to do. There is no sentiment in this country for a large standing army. There is no sentiment for it in the army itself. There is, however, a strong sentiment for an intelligent preparedness and the organization of the resources of the country, so that we shall know what they are, and how they shall be used. All that is quite consistent with our ideas.

Our army is maintained in time of peace at less than half its war strength. The mobile army of the United States is only a little more than twice the number of the police force of the city of New York. The militia is a little stronger, but it is maintained at half its strength without reserves. The reserves would be a little more than double it, and these reserves should of course be provided.

After the regular army and militia on land come the volunteers. The volunteers have to be commanded, and a million volunteers—and we had a million volunteers at the end of the Civil War—would require about 35,000 officers who must be prepared in advance, and they cannot be developed overnight, in these days of intricate weapons.

Such is the substance of the doctrine Major-General Leonard Wood is preaching in the Eastern States, sowing the seed that appears at last to be falling upon fallow ground. All of his speeches advocate the adoption of the Swiss military system, a little corner of which a few forehanded ones attempted to have adopted for Hawaii during the last session of the legislature—prematurely, as it turned out, because the majority of those who had eyes to see refused to open them, while a majority of those who had mouths to shout with joined in the loud chorus of "un-American."

At the present time, when half the world is at war, the words of General Wood are receiving close attention from thinking people. Especially applicable to a few in Hawaii who still follow the Bryan, will-o'-the-wisp of a nation "springing to arms" and who have yet the idea that the urging for preparation comes from those who desire war, is the following, spoken by the former chief of staff at a meeting of engineers in Massachusetts:

"I sometimes think," said General Wood, "that people in this country do not quite understand the real function of the soldiers and sailors. You know that our business is not to make war. Our business is to conduct the wars that you people get us into. Your industry and your trade, in your struggle for commercial control—not your individual struggle, but the struggle for commerce throughout the world—is the cause, and has been the cause, of nine out of ten of the wars since history was written. Soldiers do not make war. War is made by commerce and trade. Governments declare it, and armies have to try to conduct and terminate it in the best possible way for their own governments."

General Wood also dwells on the national guard situation. The militia, he says, is here to stay, and it is the duty of the people to back it up. He believes all employers should encourage their men of arm bearing age to join the militia.

"The general policy," concludes General Wood, "is to discriminate against the militiaman. He has all sorts of obstacles to overcome. The militia will be just as good as you want it to be. We are trying to put a regular officer with every regiment of militia and one with every squadron of mounted troops, and when we get a few more officers we shall be able to complete the assignments in the country."

"I think that if we could get established, eventually, in this country something on the line of the Swiss system we could maintain ourselves without undue stress of any sort. We should have a citizen really skilled in the use of arms, ready to defend the country effectively, and we could do it without in any way departing from our ideals. And my personal opinion is that that is the line on which we must develop. In the meantime we must back up our army and navy and militia. We must start this military training in the schools. We must have this body of officers so that if we ever have the misfortune to become involved in war we shall at least have enough officers for the training of the volunteers."

## Japan's Aid To Russia

JAPAN is showing the best possible proof of its new friendship for Russia and straining every point towards the consummation of the proposed Russo-Japanese Alliance. The desire to demonstrate the rapprochement has gone, according to a correspondent of the Associated Press at Tokyo, to the extent of stripping many of the forts of the northeastern coast of their big guns, to send the weapons to the Russian front, while now that the danger of war with China is over all Japan and Korea is engaged in making supplies for Russia and her Allies.

The war brought big financial losses to Japan

but the gaps are being filled in part by the furnishing of guns, ammunition, and general necessities to the armies at the front—particularly the armies of Russia.

Officially, Japan has given increased practical expression to her friendship towards Russia by going to the limit of dismantling some of her fortifications on the northeastern coast of the Empire. Big coast guns stripped from these fortifications have been shipped to Vladivostok and thence forwarded to Galicia to strengthen the big gun artillery of the armies of the Czar.

Americans who visit Japan are especially astonished at the almost limitless number of tiny shops in the big cities of this nation—miles upon miles of streets filled with them—all occupied in making something when they are not selling something. These shops are really the factories of the Empire. It is here that cloth goods and innumerable articles needed to keep huge armies in supplies are turned out, handed over to commission merchants, assembled in great quantities and distributed to Russia, France and even England. The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed by a reliable authority that practically every household in Korea is hard at work making cloth for Russia. It is sent to Moscow and other points and manufactured into uniforms, blankets, coverings and wrappings.

Korea, also, is making big quantities of boots and ammunition cases. Major Papowski and another Russian officer have just arrived at Seoul to take over the fourth consignment of orders manufactured by a tanning company near Seoul and consisting of 40,000 pairs of boots and 30,000 ammunition cases.

The Japan Celluloid Company at Aboshi, near Kobe, has abandoned temporarily the celluloid business for a more profitable business of making explosives. This company recently received an order from the Russian government for 440 tons of gun-cotton to be delivered before the end of the year. A test of the explosives having proved satisfactory, the first installment, consisting of fifteen tons, was despatched to Petrograd. The Aboshi factory is said to be turning out two to three tons of explosives daily.

Leather materials, belts, pouches and sacks are manufactured at Tokio, a series of temporary sheds have been erected on vacant land near the houses of the Diet and are busy night and day.

The production of rifles in Japan is limited in capacity compared to other countries, and Japan is anxious to fill out her own reserve stock. The available number of rifles for the reserve strength of the Japanese armies is estimated at 500,000 and it is understood that the general staff of the army is desirous of increasing the number to one million. It has learned a lesson from the unpreparedness of the allies with respect to guns and ammunition and from the vast expenditure of munitions demonstrated to be necessary to the successful conduct of modern wars. Japan, therefore, means to get ready herself along the lines revealed by the international war.

This has naturally reduced the quantity of manufactured material available for Russia—still Japan is doing a good deal, especially in the erection of powder and small ammunition. The powder is sent over to Russia and there used for the manufacture of shrapnel and explosive shells.

The private output of guns and ammunition is, generally speaking, controlled by the Mitsui and Okura companies who attend to the distribution of the orders. Guns are being manufactured at Tokio and Osaka, and at the Kroran steel works in Hokkaido which is partly controlled by English capital. It is understood also, that the Mitsubishi company at Nagasaki and the Kawasaki company at Kobe are sharing in the manufacture.

A good part of this output was held up by the recent congestion at the port of Vladivostok. When Japan's contribution to the munitions of Russia actually reach their destination it is expected here that there will be a noticeable change for the better in Russia's power of defense and offense.

The battle cruiser Moltke, reported sunk in the battle of the Gulf of Riga, is a sister of the battle cruiser Goeben, which was turned over to Turkey early in the war, in order to escape the pursuing British Mediterranean warships. The last heard of the Goeben, she was ashore in the Bosphorus, having been beached by her crew to prevent her sinking after being torpedoed by a British submarine. The crew was reported to be attempting to make temporary repairs, to get the warship back to Constantinople.

The grave statement that perhaps the passenger liner Arabic went out of her course to attack a German submarine is a reminder of the defense offered by the darkey chicken thief, who informed the court that he chicken had viciously attacked him and he had been obliged to kill it in self defense.

We will soon know whether the life of an American is worth anything and whether the warning of the state department to Germany is the final word of a self-respecting nation or merely another scrap of paper.

Roosevelt says that the time for words has passed and the time for deeds has come. Wilson agrees with him so far as the word part of it is concerned. He is saying nothing and thinking hard. The time for thoughtful waiting appears to be here.

## Preparedness And Sugar

THE President's summons of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo to the summer capitol at Cornish, New Hampshire, early in the month for a conference on the state of the national finances in connection with the Administration's sudden exposure of plans for military and naval increases, is significant, and there appear to be sound and sufficient reasons for the relief that there is a close political tie between the Administration's defense program and a possible abandonment of its former attitude towards the sugar tariff. Up to three weeks ago, President Wilson has maintained a lukewarm, not to say disinterested, attitude, towards the question of preparedness of the nation for war.

While it is not likely that he embraced the views of his former Secretary of State, Mr. Bryan, that a million men would spring to the defense of the country between two suns should their services be required there has been nothing in his public utterances nor in his messages to congress which indicated that he regarded the question of sufficient importance to demand his attention.

There have been many evidences during the past year of rapidly growing public interest and concern in the defense question and it must have been plain to the Administration that the matter was receiving the approval and support of the Republican leaders. It is significant that President Wilson's announcement that he intended to give the matter close study followed Colonel Roosevelt's spirited San Francisco address by but three days. Any one who reads the signs of the times may see that both the Republicans and Colonel Roosevelt, either separately or under one standard, are prepared to make the issue a political one and the Administration apparently has no choice in the matter, the issue must receive the Democratic stamp of approval.

Now, in the consideration of plans for the increasing of the national defenses through development of the Army and the Navy, there will have to be faced the serious problem of raising revenue for this purpose. President Wilson and his party leaders realize that, regardless of these plans, the matter of national revenues will rapidly come to the front when congress opens.

The question is serious enough without the necessity, political or actual, of increasing the expenditures for a larger and more efficient Army and Navy, but, serious as it is, this new issue must be met and funds must be provided from some source.

Secretary McAdoo's position is not a happy one. His department has reported a deficit in the fiscal operations of the government during the fiscal year ending June 30 last of over \$35,000,000. The deficit thus far in the present fiscal year—1915—is reported to be over \$16,000,000. With the prospect of a greater deficit on the thirtieth of next year, and an even larger deficit during the fiscal year 1917, the outlook from the viewpoint of the Democratic party is not bright for heavy military and naval increases unless other Federal expenditures are curtailed or unless new means for revenue are devised or a new bond issue provided.

Now one large source of loss of revenue during the coming fiscal year will be the sugar schedule unless in the coming session congress repeals the provision of the Underwood tariff law to place sugar on the free list next May. Hawaii is pretty

well up on sugar figures but let us look at a few of them that we may compare them with the proposed military and naval expenditures. In the fiscal year of 1914 the revenue from sugar which went into the National Treasury amounted to \$61,000,000. During the fiscal year which ended June 30, the collections from the sugar schedule were about \$49,000,000, although the final figures have not been reported. With the provision of the Underwood law that sugar shall go on the free list the revenue from this staple will be reduced approximately \$25,000,000. This will mean a loss of \$13,000,000 as compared with last year in the sugar schedule alone, and a loss of about \$36,000,000 as compared with the sugar revenue in 1914.

But the loss in revenue from the transfer of sugar to the free list next May is not the first problem in revenue which the Administration will have to face and it will have to be faced regardless of national defense plans. The War Revenue Act expires by limitation on December 31, 1915, and will mean another heavy loss unless congress by joint resolution extends these taxes. The indications are that the Administration leaders in congress will conclude to renew these taxes and may be induced to reconsider the sugar item of the Underwood Bill, since it is plain that no Administration plan for defense purposes can be enacted without a sacrifice somewhere and sugar seems to open a convenient loophole for democracy.

What plans for increased defenses are proposed—and the Administration's plans are said to contemplate an ultimate expenditure of no less than \$500,000,000—the initial expenditures must be met out of the revenues to be collected during the fiscal year 1917, the first year that sugar goes on the free list as the law now reads. There seem to be abundant indications that the growing disposition in congress to amend the Underwood Act insofar as sugar is concerned will receive the Administration's approval in view of the military and naval issue which it cannot ignore.

Honolulu should have every reason to be satisfied in the personnel of the special committee named to represent the chamber of commerce in the matter of securing definite data on the shipping situation as it exists and what may be expected for the future. In its work, the committee should not consider itself restricted to the particular limits named in Mr. Peck's motion before the chamber. His motion was extemporaneous and it is not what he said so much as what he meant that should guide the committee. His intention clearly was to have the committee find out whether or not we may expect some early relief from conditions which he termed, in his original motion, "unbearable." The committee might very well, also, extend its work to ascertaining whether or not any encouragement will be given the Great Northern Pacific Steamship Company in its suggestion to place the Great Northern on the Honolulu run.

Without any desire to tread on the dangerous ground of contempt of court by appearing to be discussing a subject now subjudice, we cannot forbear from remarking that what is today termed maintenance in respect to roads sounds exactly like what used to be proudly referred to as construction in all the reports of the road department up to a few months ago.

## Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

ISSUED BY THE TERRITORIAL MARKETING DIVISION August 20, 1915.

Wholesale Only.

BUTTER AND EGGS

Eggs scarce, demand good.

Island tub butter, lb. 38 to 39

Fresh Island eggs, doz. 47

Duck eggs, doz. 40

VEGETABLES AND PRODUCE

Beans, string, green, lb. 02 1/2 to .03

Beans, string, wax, lb. 03 to .04

Beans, Lima in pod, lb. 03

Beans, Dry—

Beans, Maui Red (none in market)

Beans, calico, cwt. 4.00

Beans, small white, cwt. 5.00

Beans, dried, cwt. 3.75

Beans, doz. bunches 3.00

Carrots, doz. bunches 1.25

Jalapeño, bag 1.25

Corn, sweet, 100 ears 1.50 to 2.00

Corn, Haw. small yellow, 35.00 to 40.00

Corn, Haw. large yellow, 36.00 to 38.00

FRUITS

Alligator pears, doz. 35 to 40

Bananas, Chinese, bunch 20 to 50

Bananas, cooking, bunch 75 to 1.00

Breadfruit (none in market)

Fig, 100 85

Grapes, Isabella, lb. 08

POULTRY

Broilers, lb 2 to 3 lbs. 22 to 35

Young roosters, lb 35

Hens, good condition, lb. 25

Turkeys, lb. 25 to 30

Ducks, Pekin, lb. 25 to 30

Ducks, Hawaiian, doz. 5.00

PEANUTS AND OTHERS

Peanuts, small, lb. 03

Onions, lb. large 04

Onions, Bermuda, lb. 01 to 02

Green Peppers, Bell, lb. 03

Green Peppers, Chili, lb. 02 1/2

Potatoes, Irish, lb. 01 1/2 to 01 1/4

Potatoes, sweet, cwt. 85 to 1.00

Taro, wet land, cwt. 1.00

Taro, bunch 15

Tomatoes, lb. 04

Pears, green, lb. 08 to 10

Cucumbers, doz. 25 to 35

Pumpkin, lb. 01 to 01 1/2

FRUITS

Oranges, Hawaiian, (none in mkt)

Limes, 100 75 to 1.00

Pineapples, cwt. 65 to 75

Watermelons, each 50 to 1.00

Pohos, lb. 08 to 10

Papayas, lb. 03 1/2 to 04

LIVESTOCK

Beef, cattle and sheep are not bought by weight, dressed.

at live weight. They are taken by the Hogs, up to 150 lbs. 11 1/2 to 12 1/2

meat companies, dressed, and paid for Hogs, 150 lbs and over. 11 to 12

DRESSED MEATS

Beef, lb. 11 to 12 1/2

Mutton, lb. 11 to 12

Pork, lb. 15 to 19

HIDES, Wet Salted

Steer, lb. No. 1 15 1/2

Kips, lb. 14 1/2

Goatskins, white, each 10 to 14

Sheepskins, each 10 to 20

FEED

The following are quotations on feed

Scratch food, ton 43.00 to 45.00

Onia, ton 37.00 to 38.00

Wheat, ton 42.00 to 43.00

Middlings, ton 35.50 to 36.50

Hay, wheat, ton 26.00 to 28.00

Hay, Alfalfa, ton 23.00 to 24.00

Alfalfa meal, ton 22.00 to 23.00

The Territorial Marketing Division under supervision of the U. S. Experiment Station is at the service of all citizens of the Territory. Any produce which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of 5 per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. The shipping mark of this Division is U. S. K. S. Letter address Honolulu, P. O. Box 1287, Saleroom corner Nuuanu and Queen Sts. Telephone 1810. Wireless address TERMARK.

GOVERNMENT WILL  
FINANCE COTTON

Appropriates \$3,000,000 To  
Sustain Planters From Loss  
Because of Edict

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo has announced that the treasury department will do all that is possible to prevent financial disaster reaching the Southern cotton planters as a result of the announcement of Great Britain and France placing cotton upon the list of absolute contraband, which announcement will result in the prevention of cotton reaching a large part of its usual market.

As a first step, yesterday, the secretary authorized the placing of an additional \$3,000,000 of federal funds in the federal reserve bank of the South, to be used in rediscounting loans made on the cotton crops.

It was announced yesterday that President Wilson is at work on the draft of a protest to be sent through the office of the secretary of state to London and Paris, challenging the right of these countries to declare cotton contraband. The President has discussed the matter with W. H. C. Harding of the Federal reserve board, who has conducted an investigation of Southern banking conditions in special reference to the cotton loans.

CYRIL O. SMITH TO  
HEAD ROYAL SCHOOL

With the appointment of James C. Davis, for many years principal of the Royal School, Emma street, to succeed Mrs. Mary Gunn, who recently resigned and left the Territory to seek health in California, as governing principal of Oahu government schools, many changes in the principalships of a number of schools were brought about at yesterday's session of the school commissioners.

Cyril O. Smith, long principal of the big school in Kapaa, Kauai, was appointed to succeed Mr. Davis at the Royal School and Miss Bernice Handley, who was next to Mr. Smith as Kapaa, was promoted to the principalship of that school.

Mr. Davis was not an applicant and neither did he seek the position as supervising principal for this island, but the board felt that it required him in the higher post. In all, there were ten applications filed for the position. In moving Cyril O. Smith to Honolulu to head the faculty at the Royal School, Kauai's loss in Honolulu's gain.

Among other changes effected and new appointments made to the teaching force of the public schools were the following:

Many Changes Made

Herbert A. Wade, former principal at Paauhau, Hawaii, now visiting on the mainland, was appointed principal of the school at Haiku, Maui; John A. Perreira, principal at Ahualoa, Hanalei, Hawaii, appointed principal of the school at Kahuku, Oahu, and Joseph Silva Vieira, assistant at Paauhau, Hawaii, promoted to succeed Perreira at Ahualoa; Mrs. Sarah Cliffe, formerly of the school at Hanalei, Kauai, appointed as principal at Laupahoehoe, Hawaii, and Miss M. Christopherson, principal at Waialeale, Oahu, promoted to succeed Mrs. Cliffe at Hanalei; Miss Helen Anohokalani, assistant at Waialeale, Oahu, promoted to be principal at Hanalei, this island.

The school course for the new year, prepared by a special committee and submitted yesterday to the board, was approved. But few changes were made in the present from the former course.

Teachers Consulted About Pensions

On the subject of the teachers' pension law it was decided that Superintendent Kinney should send out to the teachers a circular letter in which each teacher will be asked if he or she is willing that one-half of one per cent of the yearly salary shall be deducted twice a year as a contribution to the fund. Any teacher replying in the affirmative will be deemed to have become a member of the pension fund and to draw a pension whenever retired, in accordance with the law passed by the last legislature and which will go into operation on July 1, 1916.

Based on the minimum of sixteen points or four points a year in the course of study by each pupil a new credit system for the several high schools of the Territory was adopted yesterday by the board.

Board Treats Kinney Handsomely

All the recent appointments of teachers made by Superintendent Kinney—since the previous meeting of the board were approved. The new appointments suggested by the superintendent were made by the board. Mr. Kinney also submitted to the board the report made by the board of examining to him and which contained several recommendations. The report was adopted.

The board held two sessions yesterday and concluded the work at hand, adjourning to meet again during the first week in December. Present at the morning session were Superintendent Kinney, ex-officio chairman (Commissioners Eric A. Knudsen of Kauai, Mrs. Theodore Richards and Prof. T. G. Blackman of Oahu; D. C. Lindsay of Maui, and Mrs. D. B. Bond of Hawaii). Mrs. Richards, owing to illness, was unable to attend during the afternoon session. Commissioners W. H. Smith of Hawaii was not present at either session, he being now visiting on the mainland.

GERMANS SINK BRITISH  
STEAMER IN WAR ZONE

Submarines Chase and Shell  
Liner For Four Hours

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

QUEENSTOWN, August 23.—The British liner Diomed has been sunk in the war-zone. The liner was chased by two German submarines and shelled for four hours with their guns. Finally the vessel filled and sunk.

The captain, a quartermaster and a steward were killed in the bombardment. The crew took to the boats, one of which swamped and two Englishmen and five Chinese were drowned. Seventy-seven American horse-tenders aboard the British steamer Erskine, which was sunk recently by a submarine, have landed safely at London.

JAPAN HAS DECIDED  
TO AID HER ALLIES

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

TOKIO, August 23.—Count Okuma, premier of Japan, today made a significant statement regarding Japan's plans to assist her allies, the Entente Powers, in the European war. He says that Japan has decided to assist the Allies systematically, particularly Russia. Probably a large amount of munitions will be sent to Europe and much war material has already been shipped, he said.

VILLA WILL BEGIN  
GUERRILLA WARFARE

(Associated Press by Federal Wireless.)

EL PASO, August 23.—General Villa is mobilizing an army of 20,000 soldiers for a guerrilla war on General Obregon, apparently giving up all hopes of defeating him in regular campaign at this time.